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MINISTER, DEPUTY MINISTER REPORT ON 1951 STATUS
OF USSR COAL INDUSTRY

OUTPUT EXCEEDS COUNTRY'S REQUIREMENTS -- Moscow, Pravda, 30 Dec 51

The USSR coal industry fulfilled the 1951 plan for both power and coking coal ahead of schedule. By the end of the year it will supply the national economy with additional millions of tons of coal. The coal industry is not only meeting the country's requirements but it has also assured the creation of necessary reserves.

Many enterprises, trusts, and combines fulfilled the obligations which they had assumed on Miner's Day. The Stalinugol', Rostovugol', Kuzbassugol', Kemerovugol', Moskvougol', Gruzugol' and other combines fulfilled the 1951 plan for coal output ahead of schedule.

Workers in the coal industry are better paid than those in any type of industry; as a result, the coal industry always has a steady supply of qualified workers. In 1951 the workers achieved a still further increase in labor productivity and decreased production costs of the coal mined.

Remarkable new achievements have been attained in 1951 in the field of mechanizing coal-mining processes. Coal loading at the mine face, until recently usually performed by manual labor, is now mechanized at 600 mine faces. The volume of mechanized loading at the mine face was 50 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

At present the coal industry is making wide use of such highly productive machines as the Donbass combine, the UKT-1 combine for thin seams, and the KKP combine for thin, steeply dipping seams. These machines, designed by USSR designers, are constructed in USSR plants. During 1951 the productivity of the combine has risen more than 15 percent.

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The use of heavy cutting machines and coal combines has necessitated improving loading mechanisms and conveyers and changing the technical equipment of underground transport.

New types of mine props continued to be introduced in 1951. Metal props have been installed at nearly 30 percent of all slightly dipping faces. Nearly 1,500 combines and cutting machines, 1,350 conveyer lines, 1,150 winches and car feeders, and a large number of electric drills have been converted to remote control. More than 1,000 auxiliary drainage pumps have been made automatic. Almost 1,300 kilometers of mine workings are illuminated continuously by electric light. Miners are conveyed by special trains in sloping and horizontal passages over a total distance of nearly 450 kilometers.

During 1951 machine-building plants of the ministry issued more than 100 test models and test consignments of new machines, mechanical devices, and instruments.

The introduction of new, highly productive machines made necessary a radical change in work organization. Work of the mines and faces on a schedule to complete one cycle each 24 hours is the new, progressive type of work organization which is suitable for the high level of mechanization and coal output.

The reorganization of work started in 1950 in the Donbass spread in the second half of 1951 in the Moscow basin and in the eastern coal basins of the country. By the end of 1951 nearly 35 percent of all working faces were operating on the cycle schedule. In the Donbass the cycle schedule has been adopted at 80 percent of the mines and at almost half of the working faces. The established cycle norm is being fulfilled by 500 faces.

The average daily coal output rose 43 percent after the conversion of faces to the cycle work schedule; faces which were fulfilling the cycle norm, it rose 57 percent. Labor productivity at faces where the cycle schedule was in operation rose 29 percent, in faces where the cycle schedule was being fulfilled, it rose 40 percent.

In 1951 a great amount of industrial and housing construction was completed in the coal basins. Tens of large mines, coal-cleaning plants, electric power stations, and hundreds of kilometers of highways and railroads were constructed and put into operation. More than 400 cultural and public buildings were opened for use, as well as nearly 1.4 million square meters of housing.

However, not all the construction organizations fulfilled the plan for construction and installation work, particularly in the exploitation of new production capacities.

In 1952 an increase in the coal output and labor productivity and a reduction in the production costs of coal must be assured by the exploitation of mines and coal pits to their planned capacity, a better use of modern techniques, and the conversion of the entire coal industry to the cycle work schedule.

It is necessary to improve mining in active mines, extend mechanization of the processes of coal mining more widely, and complete work on the improvement of underground transport.

In the new year lags must be eliminated in the construction of mines, coal-cleaning plants, cultural and public buildings, and housing. Mine constructors must introduce industrial and continuous high-speed methods more widely, master outstanding techniques in a short time, and, in the near future, speed up the construction of mines two or three times.

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During 1952 work will be continued on introducing new types of mine props. Particular attention must be paid to mechanizing propping at the mine face. During the year there will be a further conversion of mine faces to the cycle work schedule, which should extend to 65 percent of all working faces in the Donbass and to more than 40 percent of those in the Moscow basin and the eastern regions by the end of the year.

The coal industry still has great unexploited reserves. It is the duty of all workers in the coal industry to develop these and put them into the service of the national economy. -- A. Zasyad'ko, Minister of the Coal Industry USSR

COAL-MINING MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT INCREASE -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 30 Dec 51

In 1951 the USSR coal industry had 20 percent more cutting machines than in 1940, 80 percent more pneumatic and hammer drills, 140 percent more conveyers, almost four times as many electric locomotives, and 70 times as many loading machines for use in cutting passages.

Scraper conveyers of various types are used at present in place of the previously used, inefficient shaker conveyers, and now make up 90 percent of the total stock of conveyers. Heavy electric locomotives are being widely adopted and account for nearly 25 percent of the total number of operating electric locomotives. -- A. Kuz'mich, Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry USSR

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